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Poetic

From the New York Mirror.

LINES ON LEAVING HOME.

BY WILLIAM F. PALMER.

And was the morning, though spring gaily smiled,
And the bird and the blossom invited to roam,
And was the hour when by fancy beguiled,
I passed from thy portal, my own happy home!
I paused and looked back with a tremulous sigh,
From the hill top aloft o'er the green lawn that peers,
And grief's dewy dimness overshadowed each eye,
As I saw at thy casement a mother in tears.
The household, fond playmate for many a year,
Came bounding with joy on my lingering track,
And every mute object to memory dear,
With eloquent fondness seemed wooing me back.
For a moment my spirit its purpose misgave,
As I gazed at the landscape's familiar array;
But emotion cried shame, and its faltering slave
With a sigh, leaving bosom soon bounded away.
To the cold world, that smiles on its wishes alone,
With youth's stirring visions of glory I came,
Untried, untried, untried, unknown,
To strive for the honors of fortune and fame.
I joined in its tumults, though strange was the scene,
And starting the din from its tumults that rose,
To a heart that from childhood accustomed had been
To the lullaby murmur of nature's repose.
With the blithe and the buoyant of spirit I met,
Where the dance and the song with the wine-cup
Were crowned,
While painting and sculpture looked down with regret
On the bright forms that moved in their glory around.
And though joy lit the banquet, I felt all the while
Untroubled by its gladness, quiet and lone,
Like one cast ashore on some beautiful isle,
Whose dwellers were strangers, whose language unknown.
Then fondly I turned to my boyhood's fair towers,
No more from their hallowed endearments to roam;
Though the world may boast prouder and gaudier flow-
ers,
Yet sweeter by far are the blossoms of home!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HEAD STONE.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the head-up plank, the first rattling of the shovel struck their feet, the quick shovelling was over, and the long, skillfully cut pieces of turf were again joined together, and truly laid by the beating spade, so that the nearest mound in the church yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over, and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered the heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church-yard. Here some acquaintances, from distant parts of the parish, who had not had an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards that the little procession had to move over from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully, and inquiring after the welfare of each other's families. There, a small knot of neighbors were speaking, without exaggeration, of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioned to one another little incidents of his life, some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey-headed persons of the group. While a few yards farther removed from the spot, were standing together parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, and, but not the season, or change of the tenor that was insensibly produced by the hand voice, the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and gray walls of the house of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with countenances of sincere but unimpassioned grief. They were brothers, the only sons of a man who had been buried. And there was something in their situation that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them for a long time, and more intently than would have been the case had there been nothing more observable about them than the common symptoms of a common sorrow. But these two brothers, who were now standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them, during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past, during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these brothers, and neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement. Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's favor, selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting temporal expectations—unaccommodating manners on both sides—taunting words that mean little when uttered, but which rankle and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interests, that, duly considered, would have been found one and the same—these, and many other causes, slight when single, but strong when rising up together in one baneful band, gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had seldom been separated, and truly attached, now met at market, and miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like different clansmen during a feud.

Surely if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently, side by side, while the earth, stones, and clouds, were falling down upon their father's coffin.

And doubtless their hearts were so softened.—But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown; and these two brothers stood here together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that, in spite of them, was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A head-stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to place it. The elder brother directed him to place it—a plain stone, with a sand glass, skull, and cross bones, chiselled not rudely; and a few words inscribed. The younger brother regarded the operation with a troubled eye, and said, loudly enough to be heard by several of the bystanders "William, this was not kind in you—you should have told me of this. I loved my father as well as you could love him. You were the elder, and it may be, the favorite son, but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this head stone, had I not?"

During these words, the stone was sinking into the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave, returned. For a while the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply, among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected "by his affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said, somewhat more mildly, "yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn together kindly of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth; and here, before your own friends, and before the friends of our father, with my foot above his head, I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you, and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us at least, brother, bar out all unkindness."

The minister who attended the funeral, and had something entrusted to him to say publicly before he left the church yard, now came forward and asked the elder brother, why he spoke not regarding this matter. He saw that there was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart, for not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart even the vilest guest, if once cherished there. With a solemn and almost severe air, he looked upon the reluctant man, and then changing his countenance, now friendly, now gently,

Behold how good a thing it is
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell.

The time, the place, and this beautiful expression of a natural sentiment, quite overcame a heart in which many kind, if not warm affections dwelt; and the man thus appealed to bowed down his head and wept. "Give me your hand brother," and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kinder and more humanely towards each other.

As the brothers stood fervently but composedly grasping each other's hand, in the little hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was barely yet still from the fall of dust, the minister stood beside them with a pleasant countenance, and said; I must fulfil the promise I made to your father on his death-bed. I must read to you a few words which his hand wrote, at an hour when his tongue denied its office. I must not say that you have done your duty to your old father; for did he not often beseech you, apart from one another, to be reconciled, for your own sakes as Christians, for the sake of the mother who bore you, and Stephen, who died that you might be born? When the pastor, thank him for the last time you were both at the old man when he died.

He then turned to the elder brother, and said, "I saw them there, and his cheek too, when no breath came from his lips. But of this no more. He died with this paper in his hand; and he made me to know that I was to read it to you over his grave. I now obey him."

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial till in the name of God and Christ, you promise to love one another as you used to do. Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the tears that needed not to be hidden, and when the brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them, and in a single word or two, expressed their joy at this perfect reconciliation. The brothers themselves walked away from the church yard, arm in arm with the minister, to the Manse. On the following Sabbath they were seen with their families in the same pew, and it was observed that they read together off the same Bible when the minister gave out the text, and they sang together, taking hold of the same psalm book. The same psalm was sung, given out at their own request, of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave: a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found in the plate for the poor, for Love and Charity are sisters. And ever after, both during the peace and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers were as one, and in nothing were they divided.

Knowledge not committed to memory, is poison; food is poison to him who cannot digest it; a numerous family is poison to an indigent man, and a handsome young wife to a decreed old man.

A father who contracts debts; a mother who is unchaste; a wife who is too handsome; and a wicked son; these are dangerous enemies.

[The following account of the Sultan's Perfumer, is contained in a letter written from St. Petersburg, by N. P. Willis, Esq., the travelling correspondent of the New York Mirror.]

An Abyssinian slave, with bracelets on his wrists and ankles, a white turban folded in the most approved fashion around his curly head, and a showy silk sash around his waist, addressed us in broken English as we passed a small shop on the way to Bezestein. His master was an old acquaintance of my polyglot friend, and passing in at a side door, we entered a dimly-lighted apartment in the rear, and were received, with a profusion of salaams, by the Sultan's perfumer. For a Turk, Mustapha Effendi was the most voluble gentleman in his discourse that I had yet met in Stamboul. A sparse gray beard just sprinkled a pair of blown up cheeks, and a collapsed double chin that fell in curtain folds on his bosom, a mustache, of seven or eight hairs on a side, curled demurely about the corners of his mouth, his heavy oily black eyes twinkled in their purpy recesses, with the salacious good humor of a satyr; and, as he coiled his legs under him on the broad ottoman in the corner, his boneless body completely lapped over them, knees and all, and left him, apparently, bolt upright in his trunk, like a man amputated at the hips. A string of beads in one hand, and a splendid *sarghile*, or rose-water pipe, in the other, completed an fine a picture of a mere animal as I remember to have met in my travels.

My learned friend pursued the conversation in Turkish, and, in a few minutes, the black entered with pipes of exquisite amber filled with the mild Persian tobacco. Leaving his sippers at the door, he dropped upon his knees, and placed two small brass dishes in the centre of the room to receive the hot pipe-bowls, and with a showy flourish of his long, naked arm, brought round the rich mouth-pieces to our lips. A spicy note of some aromatic composition, laid in the centre of the bowl, removed from the smoke all that could offend the most delicate organs, and, as I looked about the perfumer's retired sanctum, and my eyes rested on the small heaps of spice woods, the gilded pastilles, the curious bottles of otto of roses and jessamine, and thence to the broad soft divans extending quite round the room, piled in the corners with cushions of down, I thought Mustapha, the perfumer, among those who lived by traffic, had the cleanliest and most gentlemanlike vocation.

Observing that I smoked but little, Mustapha gave an order to his familiar, who soon appeared with two small gilded saucers, one containing a jelly of incomparable delicacy and whiteness, and the other a candied liquid, flavored with quince and cinnamon. My friend explained to me that I was to eat both, and that Mustapha said that my head be the injury it would do me. There needed little persuasion. The cook to a court of ladies might have mingled sweets less delicately.

For all this courtesy, Mustapha finds his offsets in the open hearts of his customers when the pipes are smoked out and there is nothing to delay the offer of his costly wares. First calling for a jar of jessamine, then which the Sultan himself perfumes his beard with no rarer, he turned it upside down, and leaning towards me, rubbed the moistened cork over my nascent mustache, and waited with a satisfied certainty for my expression of admiration as it "ascended me into the brain." There was no denying that it was of a celestial flavor. He held up his fingers: "one? two? three? ten? How many bottles shall your slave fill for you?" It was a most lucid pantomime. An interpreter would have been superfluous.

The otto of roses stood next on the shelf. It was the best ever sent from Adrianople. Bottle after bottle of different extracts was passed under nasal review—each, one might think, the triumph of the alchemy of flowers, and of each a specimen was laid aside for me in a slender phial, dexterously capped with vellum, and tied with a silken thread, by the adroit Abyssinian. I escaped emptying my purse by a single worthless coin, the fee I required for my return boat over the Golden Horn—but I had seen Mustapha, the perfumer.

From the *Western Review*, for October.

The first newspaper in the British American Colonies was issued in Boston in 1704. It was called the Boston Newsletter, published by authority, and owned by John Campbell, a Scotchman. The second was established at Boston in 1710, called the Boston Gazette; and in 1721 a third was undertaken, called the New England Courant, by James Franklin, an elder brother of Benjamin, then an apprentice boy in the printing office. James was aided in his editorial labors by a society called by the moderate 'the Free Thinkers,' and by others 'the Hellfire Club.' But Benjamin was the master spirit in the *Courant's* better days, and after his quarrel with his brother James, and elopement to Philadelphia, the paper languished and soon expired. This incident is highly interesting, as illustrating the native power of a mind destined afterwards in the maturity of its calm strength to exercise such an influence on the world.

The lead thus taken by Boston as a reading community has been ever since preserved, and the quantity of periodical publications and native works now issued there in proportion to her population, entitle her to the designation of the literary emporium of the United States.

The first two newspapers out of Boston were the American Weekly Mercury, begun in Philadelphia in 1710, and the New York Gazette, dating June 1728. The Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, commenced also in 1728. The first papers were printed on half sheets of small paper, once a week. In 1718, fourteen years after the establishment of the Newsletter, Campbell, its editor, complains that he vendis but three hundred copies.—Franklin started his paper on the principle of obtaining success by making himself feared, an example that has never, we believe, wanted imitators. He attacked right and left, and in his opening address to the public, boldly asserted that the

Newletter was 'a dull vehicle of intelligence,' which attack Campbell retorted in his next number after the following fashion:

On the seventh instant came forth a third newspaper in this town, entitled the New England Courant, by *domo non unius negotii* (Franklin's motto) or Jack of all trades, and it would seem, good at none, giving some very frothy fulsome account of himself! This was the first ink shed in editorial warfare on the continent of America.

NEW ENGLAND FREE SCHOOLS.

Below you will find an explanation of the reason why the "Jackson men can't do much in Massachusetts."—*Boston Atlas*.

A correspondent of a Southern paper speaks in the following terms of the Public School system of New England—of which, above all her other institutions, her people have just cause to be proud.

"The school houses of New England have been called the fortresses of New England.—You see them in the country every two miles or less, on almost every important road—and every body knows or ought to know that New England is cut up with roads—half roads—I was going to say. These Free Schools, where the poor are educated at the expense of the rich, I verily believe, give that peculiarity of which I have spoken, to a whole Yankee nation.—They arouse and stimulate whatever of intellect there is in a man. They foster enterprise and emulation. They educate to a certain extent all the people. Hence New England men have the benefit that education always gives—the ardent thirst for knowledge and for intellectual and moral achievement. They aim high and reach high. Work they must or starve, for the soil is not the bountiful giver of the fruits of a soil under a Southern sun—the climate is cold,—the summers are short,—and then comes growing November, and fiercely raging winter, with its ice and its storms, so that one man then eats up from October to May what may be gathered the rest of the time. Thus necessity demands the exercise of every faculty, and our free schools teach all how to use them to the best advantage.

"In the large towns and cities, every thing is done that can be done to stimulate and arouse the boy. The most perfect equality exists in all schools. The poorest boy in the free school feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. 'You do not mean,' said Gov. Barbour of Virginia, after visiting the superb free schools of Boston which he admired very much, 'that these schools are free?' 'Indeed I do,' said the school committee man. 'You remember the boy that got the medal in the class we have just examined, and the boy that lost it?—The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there (street), and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States.' The Virginian stared in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

NORFOLK, October 28.

A most revolting act of human butchery was perpetrated at Mount Pleasant, in Norfolk county, on Thursday evening last, the particulars of which as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Michael Sikes cultivated a small piece of land adjoining the farm of Batson Fentress, and promised Fentress, that if he would have an eye to his enclosures in his absence (he living on another farm) and prevent the cattle from breaking in to them, he might, after the crop was gathered, have the gleanings for his own stock. This was agreed on; but when the crop was gathered, Sikes turned his own stock into the field, and Fentress resolved to turn them out. In pursuance of this determination, he took with him a young man named John Murden, and set off after the moon had risen, (about 10 o'clock) on Thursday night, to turn Sikes' stock out of the field. On their way, in a narrow part of the road they were met by Sikes and two boys, one of the latter his own son, the other his nephew. Sikes and his son were each armed with a gun; the nephew had a pistol. Sikes and Fentress had some words; the latter declaring his determination to take down the fence and drive Sikes' stock out of the field, which he contended they had no right to be; and Sikes insisting that he should not. The controversy was suddenly terminated by Sikes, who raised his gun and discharged the contents at the breast of Fentress, then standing only a few feet from the muzzle, who fell dead at his feet!—Sikes then ordered his nephew to shoot Murden; the boy obeyed the savage mandate, and wounded him in the arm, as he was making off. The unfortunate man then turned round to remonstrate, telling Sikes he had never injured him, and hoped he would spare his life; but Sikes, unmoved by his appeal, snatched the gun which his son held, and aimed and fired it at Murden, who received the charge in his side, and fell mortally wounded! These facts we obtained from persons living in the neighborhood of the bloody scene. We learn that an inquest was held yesterday, but we have not heard the result. Of the main facts which we have stated, however, there can be no doubt. We learned last evening that Sikes had not been apprehended, and that Murden was still alive.—*Herald*.

[From the *Herald*, of the 7th instant.]

Michael Sikes, was brought to Portsmouth on Wednesday last, from Elizabeth City, N. C., where he had been arrested and confined as the murderer of Batson Fentress, and delivered over to the custody of the jailor of Norfolk county, to be dealt with according to the regular process of the law. The two boys, John and Richard Sikes, implicated with the prisoner, have not yet been taken. It is stated that they were with Sikes at the tavern where he was apprehended; but that the person who took him, not being assured of his identity at the time, by any other circumstance than his name, and not knowing then, hesitated about the propriety of securing them, and they finally escaped.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

[The following Letter from this gentleman was sent in reply to an invitation to attend the Police Bazaar given to the Hon. Benjamin W. Leigh, by the Citizens of Petersburg.]

Petersburg, October 6, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your polite and flattering invitation to attend the dinner to be given to Mr. Leigh, by his friends in Petersburg, on the 18th instant.

United, as I have long been, to that gentleman, by the ties of personal friendship, and feeling, as I do, the highest respect for his talents and character, I should make a point of manifesting these sentiments, by accepting your kind invitation, were I not restrained by considerations which have uniformly influenced my conduct, and which I do not feel myself at liberty to disregard.

I have always believed, and have acted on the opinion, that the delicacy belonging to my official station, ought to prevent my engaging in the political conflicts of the day. I could not yield to the inclination I feel to show my grateful sense of the partial kindness expressed in your letter of invitation, without affording at least the appearance of departing from a rule which has been prescribed by a conviction of its propriety. I am, therefore, compelled to deny myself the pleasure of participating in the festivities of the occasion. Wishing you, gentlemen, and those you represent, all the happiness you expect, I remain your obliged and obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

To Messrs. G. W. Harrison, and others.

A correspondent in New York informs us that he has visited the young Chinese, who now perhaps constitutes the greatest wonder there, to those who patronize public exhibitions. He avers that she is decidedly a pretty girl, and would be pronounced such even in Baltimore, where certain travellers have declared that there is little else worth seeing. He furthermore states, in his hyperbolic language, that she has the tiniest feet in the world, which are only discoverable with the assistance of magnifying glasses, and that, when seen, they resemble more than anything else, small diamond claws. Her table is regularly served three times a day, and she has hitherto refused to partake of any thing but a cup of tea, which she prepares herself, and a small portion of broiled chicken, which is a favorite morsel—she is full of vivacity, and seldom wears a serious countenance, except when she is talking of the sublime head of the Celestial Empire. We confess a strong desire to see this stranger ourselves, who care but little for public sights at any time. The sedate gravity of Marcell's Grand Turk has amused, the Egyptian mummy has disgusted us, and we have shuddered at the fierce contents of a girl with little feet and a pretty face, the public are furnished with a more interesting subject of contemplation.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

A meeting of the citizens of Fredericksburg and its vicinity, was held on Saturday last for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the next Legislature for an act incorporating a company to construct a Rail Road from Fredericksburg to the Virginia Springs or to some point on the Western Waters. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the scheme feasible and advantageous to the stockholders and the community, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to the next Legislature, for an act of incorporation.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

THE LATE RAINS.

From the *Cheraw Gazette*, of November 20.

In consequence of heavy and continued rains, the Pee Dee has again risen to an extraordinary height. It was yesterday morning said to be two feet higher than the swell of September last; which destroyed a large portion of the Corn and Cotton then standing. It is highly probable that the remainder of the ungathered lowground crop of Cotton, (and we understand that a large portion of it has not yet been picked out,) is completely destroyed.

The past year has been one of disappointment and disaster to the planters. A late and unpropitious spring has been followed by the deluge on the river and the rot on the uplands; lightning and sweeping off, in many instances, more than one-half of the fruits of the whole year's labor.

Nor are other sections of country, as far as we are informed, in a better condition than our own. By a letter from Sumter District, we learn that the Cotton crop will probably be one third less this year than last. One gentleman, who last year made 55 bales, this year turning out but 30; another, 80 or 90 last year, this year about 60; and this notwithstanding the fact that more ground was planted in Cotton this year than last, in that District. One gentleman increased 15 acres in planting, and made one bale less this year than last.

From the *Petersburg Intelligencer* of Nov. 23.

The heavy and extensive rains of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, have swollen our river to a height unprecedented in the "memory of the oldest inhabitant." The wharves are entirely inundated, and we fear that much damage has been done to the goods stored in the warehouses. We learn that the Nortonay, the Mahogany, and the Roanoke, have risen to an extraordinary height, and that considerable injury has been done to the low grounds of those rivers.

A gentleman of Marion (Geo.) proposes, in the *Telegraph* of that place, to furnish a passport to take up the offer of Mr. J. C. Starnes, of York, to give a considerable sum of money to any one, "white, red, or black, or of any intermediate color," who will accomplish the feat of running the race course near Savannah. "The selected," says the *Telegraph*, "is a black man, and though his speed has never been tested, it is not required by Mr. S., the gentleman, that he should be able to accomplish the feat, and on him."

From the Augusta Chronicle.

NULLIFICATION.

It will be seen, by the Message of Gov. Lumpkin, in to-day's paper, that another plain case of Nullification, or resistance of Federal usurpation, has been commenced in this State, and by the Governor himself. His Excellency is just as ready to advocate and exercise Nullification, when safety, interest, and policy suggest it, as to denounce and oppose it, under the same auspices; and he knows well that there is perfect safety in "spicing Troup," or imitating Carolina, on occasions like these. The road is plainly chalked out for him by those who have preceded him, and he has nothing more to do than to follow it; and so as they have done—bating always that Gen. Jackson does not order him to take a different course. He says: "The powers not delegated by the Constitution of the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." "Any attempt to infringe the evident right of the State to govern its entire population, of whatever complexion, and punish all offences committed against its laws within those limits, I consider a direct usurpation of power which has never been granted by the States. Such attempts demand the determined resistance of the States; for if persevered in they will eventually result in the dismemberment and overthrow of our great confederacy. I shall wholly disregard all such unconstitutional requisition, of whatever character and origin." &c. Now, could any one believe, if the fact were not too palpable for doubt, that this man, and his party who will loudly applaud this act, are all violent opponents of those principles of Nullification laid down above, and which are nothing more nor less than the principles of Carolina Nullification, or any other Nullification—the Nullification of either being nothing more than the right to protect our "reserved rights"—to judge of "usurpations of power," and of the mode and measure of redress—to "disregard all unconstitutional requisitions"—and to exercise a "determined resistance" against them, as the best means of preserving the Union, and preventing the "dismemberment and overthrow of our great confederacy." If he or his intelligent partisans have any honesty or conscience, what must they think of themselves and their just deserts, for denouncing as rebels, traitors, disunionists, &c. the men whose only fault is openly advocating and supporting those great conservative principles which they as openly denounce, and yet do not scruple thus to adopt and practice, whenever party interest and policy suggests or dictate it?

From the National Intelligencer.

Unparalleled Drunkenness.—On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., while Dr. Bayne and lady, of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged seven and five years, were suddenly seized with violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained, by their returning parents, that they were poisoned, which was soon strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was dissected, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr. Thos. P. Jones, of Washington, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the mean time transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant only 14 years old. She was interrogated, and she confessed that from her master's shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children; which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who last year made the attempt to burn the dwelling house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant, of seven months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

Post Office and the currency.—Samuel Usher of Kingfield, Me., has lately been arrested for opening a letter received at his office, and purloining therefrom a five hundred dollar bill. Usher was appointed to this office since Gen. Jackson "took the responsibility"—the old Post Master, a worthy and respectable man, being removed for the purpose. More scoundrels have been detected in the Post Office Department, than in all other branches of the government, and that is a bold word. In this very case, the emoluments of the office are stated to have been too small to satisfy what Usher deemed due to him for his party services—being a great follower for Jacksonism—and he accordingly asked on his "certs" by pilfering a modicum of the "rag money." He is not the only self-compensated scoundrel in that department. There is more than one rapid exchequer with no other means of getting his daily provender than by foraging on the public.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.—Joseph Richmond, a young man of respectable character and connections, deputy Postmaster of Middletown, Maryland, has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He had carried on his system of plunder for about nine months, during which he had stolen about \$2000, of which only about \$100 has been recovered. The Baltimore Patriot says: "Richmond is twenty one years of age, of good appearance, had before acquired a fair character and standing, and was, at the time of his arrest, engaged to be married to an estimable woman. But cupidity and seeming opportunity tempted him to hazard all—and all has been lost."

No person connected with a Post Office can, for any length of time, hope to perpetrate frauds and pilulations upon the Office, without being detected by the Department. In every case which has occurred in Maryland, there has been a discovery, and that discovery has been speedily followed by conviction and punishment.

Federal Court.—At the Fall Term of the United States Circuit Court, held in this city last week, James Dalohite, mail carrier, aged about 14 or 15 years, was convicted of robbing the mail between this place and Roxboro, in June last, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Jail at Hillsboro.

—Raleigh Star.

—Raleigh Star.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(CONTINUED FROM THE LAST PAPER.)

Monday, November 17, 1834.

SENATE.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the Senate convened at 2 o'clock; when the members presented their credentials, were qualified, by taking the oaths prescribed by law, (which were administered by Thomas Cobbs, Esq.) and took their seats.

A quorum being present, the Senate proceeded to organize, by the appointment of its officers.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, Wm. D. Moseley, Senator from Lenoir, was unanimously appointed Speaker.

He was then conducted to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, Samuel F. Patterson was appointed Principal Clerk, and Wm. J. Cowan, Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Carson, Thomas B. Wheeler was appointed Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Carson also moved that Green Hill be appointed Assistant Doorkeeper; when Mr. Dowd moved that the name of Neill Peterson be added to the nomination. A balloting then took place; which resulted in the election of Green Hill, by the following vote: for Hill 42; for Peterson 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House convened at 2 o'clock; when the names of the members being called over, they exhibited their credentials, were qualified according to law, and took their seats.

A quorum being present, Mr. Poindexter moved that William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, be appointed Speaker; and Mr. Allison moved that Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. of Wake, be added to the nomination.

Whereupon, Mr. Haywood rose and declined the nomination.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Allison, proceeded to ballot for Speaker; when Mr. Alexander was duly elected. The votes stood thus: For Alexander 54; Haywood 22; Scattering and blank 18.

The Speaker being conducted to the Chair, made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Charles Manly was appointed Principal Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk Assistant.

Mr. Potts moved that Richard Roberts be appointed Doorkeeper, and John Cooper, Assistant Doorkeeper; and, on motion of Mr. Graham, Isaac Truitt was added to the nomination for Principal Doorkeeper.

Tuesday, November 18, 1834.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Beard, ordered that the Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, adopted at the last session, be the Rules of Order of the present session until otherwise ordered.

It was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Beard, that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare Permanent Rules of Order for the government of the Senate during the present session. Messrs. Beard, Carson, Montgomery of Orange, Kerr, and Martin, were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Clement, from the Committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Principal Doorkeeper, reported that Isaac Truitt was duly elected. The votes stood thus: For Truitt 79, Roberts 42, Cooper 4.

On motion, John Cooper was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. King, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may see fit to make.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition, and informing that Messrs. Shipp and Sheard form their branch of said Committee.

Ordered that Messrs. Outlaw and Potts compose the Committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a committee was appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House.

The committee consists of Messrs. Waugh, Haywood, Bragg, Seawell, and Barringer.

A message from the Senate, proposing that a Joint Select Committee be appointed to prepare Joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, and informing that Messrs. Beard, Sawyer, Wyche, Edwards, and Little, compose the Committee on their part.

The proposition was concurred in, and Messrs. Waugh, Haywood, Bragg, Seawell, and Barringer, were appointed the Committee on the part of this House.

Resolved, that the Governor, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Wm. R. Hill, a Message; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Bragg, sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed, one copy for each member of the Legislature.

Wednesday, November 19, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Beard, from the Joint Select Committee appointed to prepare Joint Rules of Order, made a Report, which was adopted.

Mr. Beard, from the Select Committee of the Senate, also reported Rules for the Government of the Senate, which were read and adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Potts, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot to-morrow for Comptroller; and Edmund B. Freeman, Jas. R. Dodge, Louis H. Marsteller, Nathan A. Steadman, Robert Perry, Wm. P. Williams, Benj. S. King, John B. Muse, and I. Wetmore, were put in nomination.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Public Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Craige, it was resolved, that so much of his Excellency the Governor's message as relates to a Convention, be referred to a Select Committee.

The following Standing Committees, were appointed by the Speaker:

On Claims—Messrs. Blatchford, Daniel, Bynum, Potts, McCracken, Maclin, McNeill, Stockard, Irion, Cotton, Jacob Williams, Weaver, Jonathan Horton.

On Education—Messrs. Matthews, Pugh, Potts, Manly, Monk, Roddie, Wadsworth, Graham, L. H. Gwynn, Fouché, Hoke, Perkins, Waugh.

On Proposition and Grievances—Messrs. Wil-

ley, Crump, Swanner, Hartley, Mitchell, Potter, Docherty, W. Jones, Ziglar, Brumfield, Hatchison, J. W. Guinn, Lowdermilk.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Riddick, A. B. Smith, Swindell, Whitfield, Hill, Battle, Locke, Allison, Adams, B. Hawkins, Canaler, Bedford, Wm. Horton.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. McPherson, Ousby, McCleese, Manney, Dudley, S. Harris, Seawell, Haywood, Brown, Clement, Barringer, Deaton, King.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Tillet, Outlaw, Clarke, Bell, Kenan, Judkins, Kittrell, Williamson, Lindsay, Craige, Hoke, J. L. Smith, and Henderson.

Thursday, November 20, 1834.

SENATE.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the appointment of the following Standing Committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Beard, Branch, Dowd, Edwards, Fairly, Lockhart, Welborn, and W. che.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Hogan, Holmes, Little, McQueen, Sawyer, Shipp, Spaight, and Wilson.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Burns, Carson, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Phelps, Stephens, and Mobane.

On Education and the Literary Fund—Messrs. Arrington, McQueen, McMillan, McCornick, Mann, Martin, Moore, and Spencer.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Caldwell, Dobson, Harrison, Howell, Lindsay, Montgomery of Hertford, Montgomery of Orange, and Whitaker.

On Proposition and Grievances—Messrs. Barco, Durham, Edmonston, Hussey, Kendall, McLeary, McWilliams, and Moyer of Pitt.

On Claims—Messrs. Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Klutta, Ennett, Martin, Parker, Staley, and Wilder.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Moyer of Greene, and Sheard.

On Library—Messrs. Carson, Edwards, and Sawyer.

Mr. Beard submitted a series of Resolutions, which were agreed to, referring the distinct subjects embraced in the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Carson presented the petition of Susan Durham, of Burke county, for a divorce.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for a Senator in Congress.

Mr. Welborn moved that it lie on the table; and Mr. Mann moved an adjournment.

The latter motion was negatived, 37 to 25. The motion to lay on the table was also negatived, 33 to 28.

The question then recurring on agreeing to the proposition to ballot, it was decided in the affirmative, 33 to 28. Those who voted for going into ballot, are

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Barco, Britain, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Lookhart, McCornick, McLeary, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Moyer of Greene, Phelps, Staley, Spaight, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Wyche.

Those against balloting were, Messrs. Baker, Branch, Caldwell, Carson, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Klutta, Little, Lowry, McMillan, McQueen, McWilliams, Mann, Martin, Mast, Montgomery of Hertford, Moyer of Pitt, and Wilson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry documents relating to the ineligibility of James Seawell, James Manney, and Robert Potter, to their respective seats in this House. Referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Alexander introduced the Petition of sundry citizens of Rowan, praying the emancipation of a slave named Daniel. Referred.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee on the Judiciary, viz: Messrs. Barringer, Bragg, Graham, Poindexter, Haywood, Battle, R. H. Alexander, Outlaw, and Manly.

Mr. Bragg moved that a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed to ballot immediately for a Senator in Congress, to serve six years from and after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Outlaw moved that this motion be laid upon the table. On this motion an animated and spicy debate arose, in which the measures of the Administration were assailed with considerable vehemence. It was finally negatived, 76 to 50.

Mr. Craige now moved that the House adjourn, which was also negatived, 79 to 48.

The question then recurring on Mr. Bragg's motion to go immediately into the balloting, it was decided in the affirmative, 73 to 54. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, was thereupon nominated for this appointment.

Mr. Low now moved that the House adjourn to-morrow 10 o'clock. This motion was negatived, 85 to 53.

Debate having arisen on the merits of the gentleman in nomination, Mr. Haywood here rose to a question of order, whether such debate could be allowed, the House having received and acted upon Messages from the Senate since the nomination was made.

The Chair decided that the debate was out of order, whereupon Mr. Craige appealed from this decision to the House, and demanded the Yeas and Nays. The House sustained the decision of the Chair, by a vote of 86 to 39.

A Message was received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition to ballot; whereupon, on motion of Mr. R. H. Alexander, the name of Thomas Settle was added to the nomination.

The balloting resulted in the choice of Bedford Brown, as announced under the Raleigh head.

During the discussion of the various questions growing out of the original motion to ballot, the Yeas and Nays were taken repeatedly, and were considered as testing the strength of parties in the House. The result was uniformly so nearly alike, that we only consider it necessary to publish them in one instance. On Mr. Bragg's motion to ballot immediately, the vote stood thus:

Yeas—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Bedford, Boldie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Canaler, Carter, Coar, Cotton, Davis, Fort, Fouché, Fouché, Frick, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, Hankin, Hawkins, Harris, Harrison, Hartly, Haywood, Hill, Hoke, J. Horton, Boulder, Hatchison, Irion, R. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Latham, Lee, Lyon, Maclin, Marsteller, Mullen, McNeill, McCracken, Perry, Potter, Potts, Powell, Pugh, Redlick, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Swanner, Tatham, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Welch, Whitfield, Willey, Williams, Wicher, Ziglar—73.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Albritton, R. H. Alexander, Barringer, Battle, Ball, Blatchford, Blalock, Bray, Brumfield, Clement, Clark, Craige, Crump, Davenport, Denham, Docherty, Dudley, Fleming, Graham, Harper, Henderson, Henry, W. Horton, King, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Lowdermilk, Manly, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Mitchell, McCleese, McLean, McPherson, Ousby, Outlaw, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, Smallwood, A. B. Smith, G. Smith, Swindell, Tillet, Watson, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond—58.

Friday, November 21, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Spaight presented a Resolution, which was negatived, specifying the hour of 10 o'clock for the meeting of the Senate during the session.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in balloting for Comptroller, but without success.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Craige, D. M. Barringer, Graham, Outlaw, and Clarke, were appointed the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of a Convention.

On motion of Mr. R. H. Alexander, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to Deeds of Trust, so as to afford a greater publicity to their execution and registration; and whether it be not expedient to designate when the trust shall be executed.

On motion of Mr. Monk, Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into and ascertain the amount of the Literary Fund from all sources, exclusive of the lands appropriated to that object.

The resignation of C. Means, Col. Com. of the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th brigade and 4th division of the Militia of the State, was read and accepted.

Saturday, November 22, 1834.

SENATE.

The resignation of John Murdoch, Col. Commandant, David Ramsey, Lieut. Colonel, and David M. Stevenson, Major of the 1st Regiment of Irish Militia, were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Carson, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law which requires Sheriffs to collect money upon Executions in counties other than those in which they act, and to make the money payable by the Sheriffs to the Clerks of the Courts of their respective counties; or to allow sufficient compensation for travelling expenses &c. to and from such counties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Dudley, a Message was sent to the Senate, and there agreed to, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to take under consideration the late outrage by the Authorities of one of the British West India Islands, upon the persons and property of certain American citizens.

Mr. Outlaw submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is believed that the tax now imposed by law on Pedlars is insufficient to answer the designs of the Legislature in imposing it; And whereas it is also believed that the State is frequently defrauded of said tax: Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing said tax.

Mr. R. H. Alexander presented a bill to authorize Michael Brown, of the county of Rowan, to erect a Gate across the public road on his own land; read the first time.

[From the Raleigh Register of November 25.]

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Thursday last, the Hon. Bedford Brown was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The election was carried by a *ruée de guerre*, the opponents of Mr. Brown not having received the slightest intimation that the election would be forced at so early a period of the session. Indeed no suspicion of such a course existed, until within a few minutes of the period when a proposition to ballot was made. The result was, that no individual of the other party, who had been previously spoken of as a candidate, was put in nomination. Judge Settle was run without his knowledge or consent, and in direct opposition to the wishes of his confidential friends. The state of the vote was as follows:

Brown, 113.

Settle, 60.

Blanks, 21.

We shall again recur to this subject, when the smoke has sufficiently dispersed to take a clear view of the field of action, and indulge in such commentary as the circumstances of the case require.

The proceedings of the preceding columns, taken in connection with the vote above stated, establishes the fact, beyond cavil, that there is a majority of right or wrong Jackson men in the Assembly, tho' not so large as would seem to be indicated by the result of the ballot. Until within a few days, we firmly believed that the parties were so equally balanced, that victory would perch on our banner. It is vain, however, to waste words in lamenting misfortune. Rather let us put our armor on, and prepare to meet the evils yet to come. He is indeed feeble and pusillanimous, who can be disheartened in such a cause, by a temporary discomfiture.

ELECTION OF STATE PRINTER.

On Saturday last, Philo White, Editor of the "Standard," was elected by the Legislature Printer to the State, for the ensuing year, by the following vote:

1st ballot. 2nd ballot.

Lawrence & Lemay, 41. 34.

Gales & Son, 54. 57.

Philo White, 86. 99.

Blanks, 7.

The Editor of the Standard was not put in nomination until after the first balloting, "the party" having endeavored to run him in by stratagem. Failing in this, he was formally nominated, and the party acceded to secure his election. Mr. White had given out he would not be a candidate, having so recently established himself here, and we had no idea his name would be brought forward, after the assurances made by him to the contrary.

The people of the South have heretofore congratulated themselves on account of their political independence, and proudly boasted their freedom from party shackles. In North Carolina we can no longer do so. The result of the election for Senator and Printer, and more particularly the manner in which that result was effected, affords melancholy evidence that the Van Buren system

of tactics has been but too successfully introduced in our State. Our Legislature bids fair to become one of Genl. Jackson's "simple machines," which is modelled, transformed, and moved, in obedience to the nod of a master spirit. Already do we see in moderation, dignity, and deliberation, lost in their place we behold angry, vindictive, vituperative partizanship. Every question is verted into one of rancorous party feeling, and only test of merit, acknowledged by "the people" is pure, unadulterated, whole-bog-Jacksonism. We believe the vote for Printer indicates nearly the relative strength of parties in the legislature. The joint vote for the Star and Letter (Whig) was 91, and for the Standard (Jackson) 99.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

We have the gratification of announcing the re-election, on yesterday, of David L. Swain, Governor of the State for the ensuing year, after most violent effort to defeat him. He was opposed by William D. Moseley, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, the strongest member of his party in the legislature, and the individual whom we should have preferred, had defeat awaited us. There were three ballotings, as follows:

1st. 2nd. 3rd.

Swain, 93. 93. 97.

Moseley, 85. 89. 67.

Scattering, 10. 6. 4.

This attempt to beat Governor Swain in the year of his Constitutional term, to say nothing of the debt which the State owes him for his unwavering devotion to her best interests, is a commentary on the principles of the party who are now rallying in support of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. Chained to the ear of their driven by a blind enthusiasm, and regarding every thing but the advancement of party power, they rush on with impetuosity and desperation as "the horse rusheth into the battle."

ELECTION OF COMPTROLLER.

Nathan A. Steadman, Esq., of Charlotte, was elected Comptroller of Public Accounts for the ensuing year, *viz* James Grant, deceased. There were ten ballotings, as follows:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Dodge, 31. 32. 32. 33. 32. 29. 32. 32. 31. 31.

Steadman, 34. 41. 39. 44. 43. 49. 69. 60. 71. 70.

Williams, 23. 14. 22. 25. 19. 21. 18. 15. 13. 15.

Freeman, 12. 8. 10. 12. 12. withdrawn.

Marsteller, 31. 39. 39. 39. 40. 42. 41. 43. 43. 41.

Muse, 16. 15. 13. withdrawn.

Wetmore, 10. 11. 3. 2. 2. dropped.

King, 23. 30. 31. 33. 34. 34. 31. 15. withdrawn.

Blank, 3. 8. 11. 2. 5. 7. 5.

Meeting of the Bible Society.

THE Members of the Rowan County Bible Society are requested to meet in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on the 25th day of December next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M.

The object is to reconstitute the Society, and it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of those friendly to the institution. A Sermon will be preached on the occasion.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY: NOVEMBER 29, 1834.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We were disappointed, last week, in not being able to spread this document before our readers; and we are again compelled to disappoint them in their reasonable expectation of seeing it in our columns to-day.

It did not reach us until Wednesday night, and was then accompanied by so much other matter of more immediate importance—an interesting Letter, which will be found below—the first few days' proceedings in the Legislature...and the accounts of the various elections which have taken place in Raleigh—that, in order to give what we thought would be more grateful to the reader's curiosity, we have been compelled to postpone the Message until next week.

It is a very long document, but is as concise as the importance of the topics discussed would permit. It does great credit to his Excellency, from the candid and perspicuous manner in which he has treated the various subjects that would naturally claim attention in a State Paper addressed to the Representatives of the People in their Legislative capacity, and, through them, to the People themselves, imparting to them information of high State concernment. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to state that this Message makes ample amends for the defects of its predecessor in relation to a Reform in our State Constitution, and for which defect, it will be recollected, we last year expressed disappointment and chagrin.—In his late communication, his Excellency urges upon the attention of the Legislature, in a clear, earnest, and impressive manner, the subject of a Convention—and it is done in such a way as to excite a hope that this "vexed question" will now be amicably settled.

We have neither room nor time to enter into more extended comments upon this able State Paper; and we therefore leave it to speak for itself. If it had been of less importance in its general details, we might have been content, in order to gratify our readers, with making extracts from it, or publishing one half of it, this week. But we could neither mutilate it nor serve it out to our readers by piecemeal, in view of our duty to all parties; and so we have again to beg their excuse for its delayed appearance in our columns.

The various subjects embraced in the Message have been referred to appropriate Committees, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Legislature; and we hope they will be acted on satisfactorily and profitably to the State at large during the present session.

Not the most charming part of an Editor's duty consists in the unavoidable necessity he is under, of conveying, sometimes, unwelcome tidings to his friends.—This has been our predicament more than once in the last week or two, and is peculiarly so just now. We have to announce the defeat of the Constitutionalists, and the success of the Protesters, by the re-election of the Hon. Bedford Brown to the Senate of the United States. We are really astounded at the result. When we asserted, last Summer, that there would be a majority in the Legislature against Mr. Brown and the party, our confidence in the fact was based in part upon our own knowledge, and in part upon the assurances of gentlemen in different sections of the State. So far as our calculations were made from data within our own knowledge, they have been more than realized; but, since the elections in August, there has either been a great defect on from our ranks, or our friends in other parts of the State must have been egregiously misled by sanguine temperaments, or by the "twining of the enemy."

Be it as it may, we are beaten—woefully beaten.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Nov. 24, 1834.
Dear Sir: You will have heard, before this reaches you, of the re-election of the Hon. Bedford Brown to the Senate of the United States.

The little synd of recruiting officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, which you know are stationed here in the service of the *Regency*, have performed their duty to their chief in a manner which will of the spoils; and, either by *talk*, to a handsome share noted for their loyalty.

They soon ascertained, after the meeting of the Legislature, that they could muster a majority of votes for any man who could give satisfactory evidence of his entire subservience to the *neither Cabinet*, as Mr. Outlaw of the Commons called the culinary department at Washington; and they determined at once to exercise their power, without regard to any other consideration than the triumph of the party. Accordingly, although the seats of two members were vacant by death, two by sickness, and several others by causes not known, the party forced an election on Thursday last. Without any previous notice, Mr. Bragg, of Warren County, suddenly nominated Mr. Brown, and on his motion a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately.

An effort was made to put it off, and a warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bragg, Jordan, Haywood, and some others, participated, in favor of an immediate election—and Messrs. Outlaw, R. H. Alexander, King, Craige, Henderson, and others, in opposition.

The motion to postpone having failed, Mr. Alexander nominated Judge Settle, without having been allowed any opportunity to consult with the friends of that gentleman, or with the opposition to Brown generally. Mr. Bragg rose and proclaimed Mr. Brown the candidate of the Administration, and made some remarks about an attempt of the opposition to divide the party, &c. &c.—Messrs. Outlaw, Craige, Alexander, King, and Henderson, severally spoke, in strains of just indignation, against this barefaced attempt to introduce the Van Buren tactics into the Legislature of North Carolina. I am sorry the speeches cannot be reported. That of Mr. Outlaw was marked with peculiar severity and energy. He said it was enough to make the blood of a freeman boil in his veins to hear it proclaimed, by authority from the "upper or the nether Cabinet," that the Administration candidate must be sustained!

The debate was a very animated one, but the party obeyed orders, and the message was sent to the Senate. As soon as it was there announced, all the Senators,

but the party men, seemed thunder-struck. It was but the fourth day of the session; they, of course, had not had time to consult each other and agree upon some candidate to run in favor of the State against the "By Authority" favorite of the Kitchen Cabinet. Messrs. Weiborn, Wilson, Beard, McQueen, and Carson, spoke in opposition to an immediate election. It was urged that the election was one of the highest importance, and ought not to be forced upon them at so early a day; especially as a part of the free People of the State were precluded from the exercise of their right to vote, by the absence of their Representatives from the Legislature. Motions were made to lay on the table, and to adjourn. The votes on each were taken by yeas and nays, which enabled the party to ascertain their exact strength; and, finding that they had the power, they proceeded at once to exert it.

This day, (24th), agreeably to previous notice, the gubernatorial election came on. His Excellency Gov. Swain, and the Hon. W. D. Moseley, Speaker of the Senate, were nominated.

On the first balloting, Swain got 93, Moseley 85, and 10 blanks.—Second balloting, Swain 93, Moseley 80, and 6 blanks.—Third balloting, Swain 97, Moseley 80, and 4 blanks.—97 being a majority of the whole, Gov. Swain was of course re-elected.

It is fair to say that this election did not turn entirely upon party grounds. The candidates were both gentlemen of great personal popularity, and a number of the Administration party voted for Gov. Swain, because he was an able and useful public officer, and because it was contrary to the usual course in this State to eject from office one who had discharged the duties of so high a station with credit to himself and to the State.

The temperate friends of both candidates regretted to see them brought in collision; and I have reason to believe that the strongest impurity of a majority of the party barely succeeded in overcoming the reluctance of Mr. Moseley to oppose Mr. Swain.

After balloting about a week, Nathan Stedman, Esq., of Chatham, was this day elected Comptroller.

The elections are now over, and I am in hopes we shall proceed to business to-morrow, without any other interruption.

Yours,

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The New York papers contain accounts from Liverpool down to the 21st of October, brought by the Ship Caledonia.

The sales of COTTON in Liverpool, on the 18th and 19th of October, were immense; and so great was the demand on the 20th, that the price advanced to 4d. on the pound. (We advise our cotton-buyers to look well to their interest in this matter. Recollect, the vessel started on the day after the rise took place—and then observe the state of the American cotton market, as indicated by several extracts which will be found in our columns to-day.)

On the night of the 17th October, the venerable pile of buildings in London, known as Westminster Hall, in which both Houses of the British Parliament have heretofore held their sessions, was consumed by fire.—The loss in buildings is estimated at £500,000; but an immense number of books, records, relics, &c., were destroyed, whose value in money is past calculation, because no amount can restore them.

ELECTION ITEMS.

In Massachusetts, the Whig Candidate for Governor, Mr. Davis, has succeeded by an immense majority of the votes of the People; and every member of the next Congress, from that State, will be on the same side.—One Jackson member of the present Congress lost his election by 1200 votes! The Hon. J. Q. Adams was re-elected without opposition.

Official Returns from New York show the election of the Jackson Candidate for Governor, (Mr. Marcy,) by an increased vote since the last election; but the opposition have gained one Member of Congress from that State.

The election in Delaware has just taken place, and has resulted in the re-election of the present Whig member of Congress, and a majority of Whig members to the State Legislature.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

On the 19th instant, the Georgia Legislature proceeded to the election of two Members to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expired term of Mr. King, and the resignation of Mr. Forsyth. Mr. King was re-elected for six years; and Alfred Cuthbert was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Forsyth, which terminates on the 4th of March 1837. Both Jackson-Union men.

We refer the reader to the following article for information in relation to another movement made by "the powers that be," against the U. S. Bank. It is said, by the *Washington Globe*, "associated with Banking operations, that this new 'indication' will operate a reverse of what was intended—in favor of the Bank, and against the Government and the People. The refusal to take notes on Banks south of the Potomac, for public lands, was a wise and patriotic business, and it is appropriately followed up by the refusal to take U. S. Bank Drafts (paper that is preferred, in many cases, to specie) in payment of debts due the Government.—So we go.—Truly, 'wisdom is justified of her children!'"

"Bank Checks.—We give from the *Washington Globe*, the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the comments thereon by the official paper of the Government, forbidding the receipt, on public account, of the Checks of the United States Bank.

This proceeding is in character, as to motives and wisdom, with all that has been done by the Government on the subject of the Bank. The motive is *spite*, and the character of the spite will be found much like that of the affronted child who quarrels with his bread and butter. Instead of undoubted Bank Checks of universal currency, the public dues will be paid in the notes of the local Banks, some of which, sooner or later, will go to swell, we suspect, the amount already great, of "unavailable funds"—the purchasers of public lands, and debtors to the Government generally, will be put to inconvenience—the Treasury will be subject to greater risks of loss, and the United States Bank, the party aimed at, will be benefited by keeping longer in circulation these very Bank Checks; as every body knows that Bank notes not available as current money, or for deposit, are by that very circumstance kept longer out. This may give a notion of the wisdom of this indulging spite.

The impudence of the *Globe's* preaching about the "moral obligation" of the Bank to make good any loss sustained by reason of the forgery of these Checks, absolutely amounts to a joke. Think only of the *Globe's* affecting reverence for "moral obligations" of any sort whatever!

R. T. Brumby, Esq., formerly of Lincoln County, has recently been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama. His introductory Lecture has been spoken of in very flattering terms.

The "Swedish Multitude."—On Monday last, a drove of Hogs, numbering upwards of 400, passed through this town, towards the east. They were the finest looking "animals" we ever saw, and attracted no small share of attention from our citizens, who could not but feel envious at the recollection of the delicious spare-rib, back-bone pie, &c., in store for others. But their hogships "went on their way" grunting, careless alike of the admiration or the longings of the bipeds around them. We recommend to our friends on the seaboard to be prepared for the proper reception of this large company of visitors, and to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity to "save their bacon."

The Man in the Moon.—A person lately went up in a Balloon, at Washington City, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock, according to his own statement, when he again touched the earth, he found himself sixty miles from the point at which he started. This is speedily travelling. He says that he alighted in view of some negroes on a plantation, and called out to them for their assistance in securing his balloon; but they, after beholding him a few moments with great consternation, ran off to the house and told their mistress that the moon had fallen, and that the man in the moon had spoken to them!

We are fearful that the rage for Balloon-ascentions will lead to serious consequences, before the practice is put a stop to. Several cases have lately happened, in which the lives of the *Aviators* were in imminent danger, and only saved by circumstances little short of miracles. If this risk of life had in view any thing that could benefit mankind, by advancing the arts and sciences, we would hold our peace; but, when we see a fellow-creature peril his existence for filthy lucre, with the view of satisfying the morbid curiosity of the multitude, who are almost equally blameable with himself, we must raise our voice against it, as a practice which is degrading in itself, and calculated to have an immoral tendency upon the mass of its supporters, who neglect their ordinary and honest occupations for the purpose of running about to behold "strange sights."

We understand that a *Satan* was killed in the mill-pond of Mr. Macay, near this town, on Thursday last. It measured upwards of 6 feet, as we learn, between the extremities of the wings. A similar visitor is not within the recollection of that important appendage to all villages, the "oldest inhabitant;" and we are therefore accordingly flattered by this attention on the part of *Mr. Satan* and noble bird—confessing, at the same time, our sorrow that its reception should have been so cruel. We believe there were four in company.

Treasurer's Report.—We have received a copy of this document, in pamphlet form, and shall take the first opportunity to transfer to our columns such parts of it as will prove interesting to our readers. It is an able exposition of the state of our financial concerns, and exhibits some serious defects in the revenue system of North Carolina.

W. S. Moon, Esq., we are sorry to hear, has declined a re-election as Public Treasurer, the office which he now fills so creditably to himself.

The last Raleigh Register says that a diabolical attempt was made to set fire to that city a few nights since; but that it was fortunately frustrated by the accidental discovery of the combustible mass soon after it was deposited. The "deposits" were of course removed, and thus the city saved from the "monster."

The old State Bank of North Carolina has declared a profit-dividend of 2 per centum, payable after Monday next, at the Mother Bank in Raleigh only.

Both the Political Parties in New York have entered into agreements to trade with the members of their own party only. This is waging the war "to the knife," and we think very unwisely. The Jackson men are blamed for first beginning the system, by entering into promises regularly signed to that effect; and the Whigs say they were compelled to it in self-defence.—We think the former will get the worst of the bargain.

In copying into its columns one of our recent articles in relation to the immense emigration from this State, and its cause, and what would most probably stay the tide, the Editor of the Columbia Telescope makes the following severe but just reflections on the conduct of those who have attributed emigration from South Carolina to the "horrors of Nullification."

"Nullification and Emigration.—It has long been one of the most current falsehoods of the Unionists, that Nullification was ruining the State, by driving vast bodies of the citizens to desert her soil. A veracious editor, who dwells at one of the crossing places of the Savannah, even undertook to aver, from personal enumeration, this escape of our population to have amounted, last year, to 50,000 souls!—that is to say, this gentle Unionist counted the entire emigration through Augusta from North Carolina, Eastern Virginia, &c., &c., as one great herd of scoundrels, some eight or ten fold only, established, most happily, that devastation of the State, which he and his fellows are determined, in some way or other, to accomplish!"

It is true that, in celebrating a state of things so fit to gratify their patriotic hearts, their harangue, using leaders and scolding Gazettes at one while asserted those swarms that the State was sending forth to be entirely made up of State Rights men, ascending from the dangers that they themselves had raised; and, at another while, the party hypocrisy of the hour urging them to the language of lamentation instead of bravado—they uttered the most dismal wailings over these ill-fated exiles of Unionism, whose cruel lot it was to abandon, when they had in vain striven to betray, their native land!

But, though thus discrepant from themselves, as to the fact whether these emigrants were Nullifiers or Unionists, their alternate assertion of this or of that was not, for that reason, any the less impudently clamorous. And they were at least consistent in one thing, true or false—in always ascribing to Nullification alone the pretended devastation of the State.

In this latter point, meanwhile, another of the many happenings of Unionism is seen—its high faculty of shutting its eyes upon the plain and well known causes of things, and attributing them to whatever it may find convenient. Thus, in the present matter, having found that emigration from the State actually existed, and started at the strangeness of the fact, the men's really sometimes preferring two acres of rich land in Alabama or Mississippi, to one of poor in South Carolina, they cannot but naturally connect this prodigy with the simultaneous portent of Nullification, as effect and cause.

Undoubtedly, if the two bore any relation to each other, it would have been the sounder supposition to set down emigration as the cause of Nullification; not the latter of the former: for effects do not usually precede their causes; and emigration had been nearly the same in this State long before Nullification was ever dreamt of. This, we know, is not a reason from the Unionist's brain; which can never comprehend any reason, unless it is an utterly unreasonable one. Nevertheless, even an Unionist might, by the breaking of some chance ray of sense across the thick darkness of his soul, have seen that Virginia, for the last 60 years,

has poured forth emigrant colonies to people the whole West and South, where she has been. What of Nullification here? New England, too, is actually sending forth emigrant colonies; who, however, (as it is said,) have the less need to wait the growth of their feathers, because they instantly begin to pluck the quills of all others. What is it moves New England to emigration? Finally, what happens even to our vegetable and dromedary neighbor, Rip? He too, is upon the move, and bends his comensulatory steps towards the "new country." Has Nullification even invaded the brain of Rip, so long innocent of any waking idea? No. Yet, how it fares with him as to this matter, may be seen from the following paragraphs, taken from the Western Carolinian—a paper that is, for respectability and talent, decidedly at the head of the Press of North Carolina.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Whilst all the surrounding Counties are going forward with energy in the glorious Temperance Reform, why is it that Rowan is standing idle? We may be assured that the enemy is not idle. Already has he well nigh regained the territory which had been wrested from his unrighteous domination; and soon, if we be not ourselves, shall we see still-houses multiplying around us, and sending up their baleful smoke, like so many openings from the Stygian pit. Something must be done; and the sooner it is done, the better.

The object of this communication is to inform the friends of Temperance, in the County of Rowan, that a Temperance Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on SATURDAY the 6th of DECEMBER next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M.—The Rev'd. Clergy of the various denominations, together with all others interested in the advancement of the cause of sound morality, are respectfully requested to attend. The object of the meeting will be to form a County Association, and to adopt such other measures as shall prepare the way for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. It is hoped that religious and political differences will, on the occasion, be left out of sight, and that the only question will be, How can we most effectually destroy the monster Intemperance?—A Sermon will be preached on the occasion.

November 29, 1834.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev'd. A. V. Lockridge, Mr. S. E. MCCORKLE, of Rowan, to Miss MARTHA K. STEWART, daughter of the late Dr. Stewart, of Iredell County.

By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. ISAAC A. WILTIERSPOON, of Stateville, to Miss ANN McNEELY, of Rowan.

In Davidson County, on Sunday evening the 9th instant, by Andrew Swicegood, Esq., Mr. JOHN GOBEL, aged 40, to Miss MAGDALENA ROBERTS, aged 48.

In Davidson County, on the 13th instant, by John M. Smith, Esquire, Mr. JOHN L. SWICEGOOD to Miss LUCY DOTY.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Thales McDonald, Doctor WILLIAM R. HOLT, of Lexington, to Miss LOUISA A., daughter of Col. Wm. Hogan, of Randolph County.

In Cabarrus County, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. JOHN STILL, Jr., to Miss MARY M. WEDDINGTON, both of said County.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 20th instant, by Th. Boyd, Esquire, PEARSON THOMPSON, Clerk of the Superior Court of that County, to Miss MARGARET HENDERSON, daughter of Dr. Samuel Henderson, deceased.

At Fort Defence, Wilkes County, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Samuel, Col. SAMUEL FOX, ENS, late Comptroller of the State of Alabama, to Miss SARAH LOUISA, eldest daughter of Col. Thomas Lenoir, of said county.

In Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, RO. WALSH, Esq., Editor of the National Gazette, to Mrs. ELIZABETH H. STOCKER.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d of Oct. 1830, by the Rev. Joseph Sanford, Mr. ISAAC N. LANING, of Trenton, (N. J.) to Miss BUTH R., daughter of Benjamin Van Sickle.

The above marriage was kept entirely secret from all friends, until a few weeks since, when guests were invited to attend the wedding, the parson invited, &c. &c. Just as the ceremony was about to be performed, a paper was put into the parson's hand: it was the certificate of marriage, four years old. A hearty laugh and much jollity was of course the result. The young gentleman has been courting regularly these four or five years a married woman, and has in the mean time studied a profession, and has been licensed as a Lawyer.—Success to the newly married pair.—*Jersey paper.*

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In the County of Rutherford, (Tennessee,) of a bilious conjunctive fever, Miss ELIZABETH E. MARTIN, daughter of Alfred Martin, Esq'r. The deceased was fourteen years of age, and was born in Surry County, N. C. She was confined to her bed nineteen days—her illness she bore with fortitude and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, in whose hands she knew to be "the issues of life and death." Her disposition was amiable, her temper sweet—she was admired amongst her acquaintances and associates—dutiful to her parents—kind and amiable in deportment to all with whom she had intercourse. Such was Miss Martin, for whom her bereaved parents now mourn, and a sympathizing neighborhood accord with them in their sorrow.—We acknowledge the loss sustained by the community in which she resided.

At Wintopka, (Alabama,) in the month of October, Col. WILLIAM B. JONES, second son of Col. Catlett Jones, of Wilkes County, N. C.

Cotton.—An unusually large quantity of Cotton has arrived in our market within the past week, and has met with ready sales at our quotations. In addition to this leading article, Flaxseed, Flour, Corn, &c., have arrived in large quantities, so that our streets have been thronged with wagons, and more animation has been exhibited, both in the purchase of produce and sale of goods, than we have noticed at any previous time during the present season.—*Fayetteville Observer, of Nov. 18.*

Cotton.—We again have to report large sales and high prices. Since our last, prices have ranged from 15 to 16 1/2 cents, the principal sales on yesterday having been at the latter price.

In Charleston, the sales are large, at from 15 to 17 cents. About 800 bales, very prime, brought 17 cents. The opinion is expressed, that these high prices are sustained only by the limited supply, and orders necessary to be supplied immediately. How far this opinion may be shaken by the Liverpool accounts to the 21st ult., the reader can determine.—*Fayetteville Observer Nov. 25.*

The news of the rise in the price of Cotton, in Liverpool, appears to have produced considerable activity among the merchants of New York. A private letter from a gentleman in that city to his friend, says: "The commercial world is all agog here, and there is every prospect of speculations in cotton running as high as in 1825. The packet ship Caledonia was kept outside the Hook twelve hours, to give time to despatch pilot boats and express to the South!"

New York, November 18, 1834.

Cotton.—There has been an unusual demand, and prices have advanced about 1 cent per pound. Sales, 3800 bales, of which 1700 were of Orleans, at 17 1/2 a 18 1/2 cents; 500 New Orleans, at 16 1/2 a 17 1/2; and a few Florida, at 16 1/2 a 17 1/2.

The News, and the Market.—There was a good deal of animation in the Cotton Market yesterday; prices are 1/2 a 3/4 per lb. higher than on Saturday.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Jackson party in this town had quite a "glorification," on Friday night last, in honor of their triumph. A transparency, attended by drums and fifes, and some wind instrument that grated as harshly and discordantly as the loud juncos which ever and anon arose from the crowd when the occasion collected together, were paraded through the principal streets; and bonfires, rockets, and firing of cannon, contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the winners. We must do them the justice to say, that, so far as we could see or hear, the celebration was in handsome style, and terminated peaceably, at a reasonable hour of the night.

Gold! Gold!—We learn, by a private letter,

that at Reed's Mine, in Cabarrus County, where the famous lump of 28 pounds of Gold was found many years ago, (being the first discovery of Gold in this State,) several very large pieces have just been discovered. One weighed 13 pounds; in one day 20 pounds were found, and on the next day 10 pounds, and the search was continued.—*Rat. Reg.*

It seems that a Revenue Cutter, at Baltimore, fired a salute upon the reception of the news of the Jackson triumph in New York. This is recorded by the Richmond Enquirer, with no mark of disapprobation. We presume the next step will be to have salutes fired by our ships of war, and military posts, upon every victory of the party now in power. So we go.—*[Fredericksburg Arena.]*

Fatal Duel.—We learn that a duel was fought behind the Race Course, yesterday morning, between two individuals, one of whom, named Francis Bouton, was Bar-keeper at Mrs. Charpe's boarding house, East Bay, and the other lately arrived from Boston, was a boarder at the same Hotel. The former was shot through the heart, at the first fire, and instantly expired. A trifling dispute was, we understand, the cause of this fatal event.—*Charleston Patriot.*

The twin duel.—The Mobile Register mentions a rumor that the Siamese Twins have fallen out with each other, and that a duel would have taken place, but that the parties could not agree upon the distance. The quarrel is a serious one—Chang having crossed Eng's path in a love affair. We don't believe the duel part of the account, but if Chang has really interfered as is stated, if we were Eng we would not let the acquaintance.

LONG EXPECTED.

But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received,

At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

S. C. & CO.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subscriber having now fully complied with the Law, will proceed to sell, without reserve, on Friday the 13th day of December next, at the residence of Elizabeth Chaffin,

The Following Property,

Belonging to the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd,

consisting of

195 Acres of LAND,

5 Likely Negroes—viz. 1 man, 2 women, and 2 children; 1 the Farming Utensils,

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles, too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities. Other particulars made known at the sale.

WM. D. CHAFFIN, Ex'or.

N.B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be held in bar of recovery.

W. O. C.

November 29, 1834.

Negro Committee.

TAKEN UP and committed to Jail, on the 1st instant, a Negro Woman, who says her name is MANDA, and belongs to George Ury, of Curran County, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

F. SLATER, Jailor.

Salisbury, Nov. 29th, 1834.

